

Tariffs

The Law for Growth, Activity and Equal Economic Opportunities of 6 August 2015 (Macron Law) sought to modernise and inject more competition into the regulated professions sector of law.

To this end, the legislator has given the *Autorité* new powers to regulate the regulated tariffs of several legal or judicial professions.

The objective of the reform is to achieve a fairer, clearer and more readable pricing system in which tariffs are set taking into account the **costs incurred**, while ensuring **reasonable remuneration for professionals**.

To achieve this, the *Autorité* is now consulted on a **mandatory** basis (on the structure of tariffs and the method of setting them) or on a **non-mandatory** basis (for example, on the biennial review of tariffs) on the regulated tariffs of commissioners of justice (formerly court bailiffs and judicial auctioneers), commercial court registrars, judicial administrators, judicial liquidators, notaries and lawyers in certain matters.

Quels sont les types d'avis rendus par l'Autorité concernant les tarifs ?

Avis **obligatoire** de l'Autorité

Art. L444-7 Code de commerce



Sur les projets de **décrets** en Conseil d'État sur **la méthode de fixation des tarifs** de 6 professions réglementées.

Avis **facultatif** de l'Autorité (saisine, autosaisine)

Art. L462-2-1 Code de commerce



Sur toute question relative aux tarifs réglementés. Par exemple, les **arrêtés** de **révision biennale des tarifs** de 6 professions réglementées.

L'instruction de ces avis est initiée par une consultation publique.

It has issued several opinions on the subject.